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ON THE
PERSPIRATOR;
AN
EFFECTUAL DOMESTIC REMEDY,
FOR
IMMEDIATELY CHECKING INFLAMMATORY DISORDERS
BY
EQUALIZING CIRCULATION
AND
RESTORING PERSPIRATION,
BY A SINGLE APPLICATION;
AND CURING CHILL, COLDS, COUGH, FEVERS, ETC.
INVENTED BY THE AUTHOR,
WITH A
FEW OBSERVATIONS ON PERSPIRATION AND THE
MEANS OF PREVENTING ITS SUPPRESSION;
BY M. LA BEAUME

MEDICAL GALVANIST AND ELECTRICIAN TO THE LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, MEMBER OF THE MEDICO-PHILANTHRO-
PIC SOCIETY OF PARIS, ETC.

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TO THE READER.

Were I not fully convinced from *experience* that I shall confer great benefit on society, by publishing a Second Edition of this Pamphlet, I should neither have given myself the *trouble* nor incur any *expense* in doing it. My object is to **SAVE LIFE**. I therefore call your serious attention to an *easy domestic remedy* for family use which is *so simple* that a child can administer it. This remedy is not only *very pleasurable and harmless*, but singularly *effectual* in *immediately and invariably* arresting the progress of *inflammatory disease*, by **EQUALIZING CIRCULATION**, and **RESTORING PERSPIRATION**. By producing these salutary effects, colds, coughs, fevers, and other dangerous

disorders are cured by A SINGLE APPLICATION. The following OBSERVATIONS, TESTIMONIALS, FACTS and CASES will prove the extraordinary powers of my PERSPIRATOR or Sudatory, which *has* saved the lives of *many* who were *apparently dying*, and were *given over* by their physicians and surgeons.

M. LA BEAUME,

No. 11, Argyle Street, Regent Street.

Brief Observations on Perspiration.

None of the natural discharges of the human body is so important and extensive as *Perspiration*, which escapes from the pores of the skin: this salutary emanation frees the body from aerid and impure humours, which is essential to health. The skin is the largest organ of the human frame, and the correct performance of its functions is more important than it is supposed. Obstructed perspiration is most frequently the cause of those inflammatory diseases, colds, cough, fevers, obstructions, &c. which terminate in consumption and other protracted disorders that embitter life.

On the first medical authorities, I state this fact, that a healthy person of middle stature perspires within twenty-four hours no less than from three to five pounds in weight,—thus expelling from the system by the pores, noxious matter, which, if retained in the body by a constricted skin, must be productive of serious consequences. Most of those diseases which are acute and painful, and many of those which are chronic and long protracted, may be attributed to checked perspiration or the

unhealthy state of the skin. This *extensive* outside covering of the body is a great organ and outlet for the wastes of nature, and discharges more from the system by the pores, than by the lungs, bladder, and bowels together. This is a positive fact proved by experiments.

The all-wise Creator in the wonderful construction and formation of the skin, has designed that this outward covering of the body should be the medium of insensible perspiration. It is proved to a demonstration by microscopic inspection, that the surface of the skin resembles a very *scaly* fish—these *scales* are so small, that the space occupied by *a grain* of sand will cover 250 of them. On examining one of these scales by a greater magnifying power, it is clearly *seen* that *one* scale covers 500 *pores*, or holes through which perspiration escapes—consequently a space occupied by a grain of sand—say the 20th part of an inch—includes and covers 125,000 pores!! What must the surface of the whole skin cover? This is beyond all calculation—*wonderful* but *true*—evident to *ocular demonstration* by microscopic observation. Can we impeach the wisdom of the Creator and set aside our reason, by supposing that any thing was made without design? from the construction then of the skin, we must conclude it is the *largest* organ of the body, to answer the *most* important purposes of the animal economy.

Checked perspiration generally produces the

following effects : sensation of coldness in the body, hands, and feet, sneezing, discharge from the nose, headache, giddiness, chillness, faintness, stupor, drowsiness, confusion of mind, irritability of temper, shortness of breathing, oppression of the chest, hoarseness, cough, frequent discharge from the bladder, diarrhoea, &c., which symptoms preceed inflammatory diseases.

To *restore* perspiration is the first and most reasonable treatment for the removal of these effects, and the prevention of serious consequences—where shall we find an easy, harmless, and *certain* remedy that will promptly afford relief? Can we depend on sudorifics or even James's powder? I answer in the negative ; for it is well known to the faculty that *no class* of medicines is *so uncertain* and *so little* to be *depended* upon as sudorifics—they frequently by their failure nauseate the stomach, affect the head, and add to the disease, by occasioning a burning heat over the body and a feverish restlessness ; preventing sleep, without producing any evaporation from the skin. I therefore present to your attention and consideration, an apparatus of my invention which may be properly designated

THE PERSPIRATOR.

This simple and convenient machine is made of very light, cheap yet durable materials, occupying the space of about two feet square, therefore very

portable. The most essential part of the apparatus, which insures *safety, facility, and regulation* of temperature, is peculiarly my invention. The Perspirator is intended to be employed to persons in bed, in a position most agreeable to them, and at their own houses. In using it the atmospheric air is heated and impregnated by aromatic spirits, and raised to a certain temperature by my *peculiarly constructed lamp*. The immediate effect is a genial glow, first in the feet, ascending to the bowels, stomach, breast, hands, arms, and head. By this simple means, the blood is at once determined to the surface of the body, and a healthful perspiration produced, which arrests the progress of disease. The great convenience of this remedy is obvious, especially for prompt application *in cases of emergency*; while the time usually spent in procuring a wooden or tin bath, the trouble of conveying it to the sick room, the tedious and imperfect modes of regulating the temperature of the water,—and, above all, the aggravation of the disorder attending the removal of the patient from bed, often counterbalance the good effects of the hot bath.

In proof of the singular efficacy of this Sudatory, I might quote the first medical authorities; I might refer to a recent production of an eminent medical writer; or I might allude to its extensive employment on the Continent, as well as to its application in some hospitals in this country: but I prefer giving the subjoined testimonials and a few striking

facts which have occurred in *my own practice*, under the eye of some of the most respectable medical practitioners, who have sought my aid, and who have been gratified at the surprising results which have *immediately* followed its use.

TESTIMONIALS.

“ We have published several cases of the efficacy of M. La Beaume’s newly invented apparatus, which has been employed in his practice with wonderful advantage. It is more certain in its effects, and more convenient than the warm or vapour bath, by occasioning a determination of blood to the surface, equalizing circulation, producing an evaporating surface in a variety of diseases attended with heat and dryness of the skin. In his apparatus, we have a *certain* remedy for exciting perspiration, without *disordering* the stomach by *nauseating* medicincs. In typhus fever, gout, chronic rheumatism, diabetes, and all cases of local congestion, we have no hesitation in saying his *Sudatory* is a most invaluable invention.”—*Gazette of Health*.

“ The ingenuity and simplicity of this apparatus, ‘ The Perspirator,’ deserve our favorable notice, and the attention of the profession. By means of this Sudatory, which is so light that it may be carried with one hand (being about 18 inches square, and *six pounds* weight), the patient may be enveloped

in air heated to any temperature, that may be required, in a few minutes. It may be used generally or locally with great advantage, without moving the patient. The great benefit, and the frequently great difficulty of inducing a free and genial perspiration by ordinary medical means, are well known. Mr. La Beaume's apparatus is admirably adapted to produce this effect, as well as many others equally to be desired."—*London Medical and Physical Journal*.

"By Mr. La Beaume's invention, diseases which were considered beyond hope by the late Dr. Armstrong and others, were cured. It was exhibited at the Westminster Medical Society (by Dr. J. Johnson and Mr. La Beaume) and highly approved of by a numerous meeting of the profession."—*London Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Mr. La Beaume has submitted his apparatus to our inspection, with which we have been very much pleased. We have seen many contrivances, but none of so much simplicity. It is capable of being employed with the greatest quickness and facility in those urgent cases where *instantaneous* assistance is demanded. This invention should be *in the possession of every family, for it can be, without the slightest inconvenience or danger, immediately had recourse to, for the purpose of keeping up the circulation, and indeed of restoring animal heat, in moments of alarm and danger.*"—*Gazette of Practical Medicine*, page 25.

“ We have, from amongst other evidence of the utility of this ingenious contrivance, the *Sudatory*, inserted two cases; the one from a gentleman of high character, the other from a medical man, whose professional talents, general knowledge, and promptitude in affording relief, are a guarantee for the excellence of any object he recommends.”—*Gazette of Health*.

“ Allow me to take advantage of your valuable Journal, to draw the attention of my medical brethren to that ingenious and scientific invention of Mr. La Beaume, which has proved highly beneficial, where the application of warmth is essentially necessary, and no mode of exciting the natural heat of the body, that I am aware of, could be so *instantaneously* accomplished. It has, under my own knowledge, in many instances, produced a determination to the skin when *all other remedies failed*, and in *none* more striking than in my *own case*, having experienced the most *wonderful* relief from its application during a most obstinate fever. The apparatus is very simple in its construction, portable, and easy of application, so that it can be administered by nurses, at the patients' own houses; therefore all public institutions should be provided with them, as they are by no means expensive. Although I am not able to give a description of the machine, I have no doubt that every information may be obtained from the scientific inventor, who is well known to the medical public.

Yours, &c.

A. D.

“ Some time ago, I was attacked with the English cholera, in such a violent degree that life was nearly extinct, and my recovery was considered hopeless. The promptitude, however, of the late Dr. Armstrong, in sending to Mr. La Beaume to apply his Sudatory, was the means, in the short period of about twenty minutes, not only of restoring animation, but of so completely reducing the symptoms of the disease, that I was considered out of danger *immediately* after the application; and in about two or three weeks I recovered my usual health. The machine to which I allude is a very ingenious contrivance, invented by Mr. La Beaume, well known for his success in the medical application of Galvanism; who, upon the above occasion, applied the apparatus in the presence of Dr. Armstrong. The extreme simplicity of that machine, the dispatch with which it was applied, its almost *instantaneous* effect, without in the least degree disturbing or even *touching* me render the contrivance invaluable. Having experienced such signal benefit myself, I am induced thus to recommend the public, and particularly medical practitioners, to procure a similar machine from Mr. La Beaume. In my opinion, no parish in the kingdom should be without it. I learn that Mr. La Beaume’s private practice and professional engagements will *not* allow him to attend any but his own patients from home; and, indeed, were he otherwise disposed, neither he nor one hundred other medical men would be physically capable of

administering the requisite aid of this Sudatory in case of public emergency. I am told, from the actual experience of a medical man of eminence, that by far the largest proportion of cases of cholera, in which this Sudatory has been applied in the first instance, have been cured. In my own case, from the cold and almost lifeless insensibility of death, I was in a few minutes thrown into a profuse perspiration, and restored to consciousness."

H. H. W.

Lincoln's Inn, Old Square.

I subjoin my address, that the Editor may ascertain the quarter whence this communication is made, and that the writer cannot be actuated by any other motive than the desire that others may reap the same benefit, in similar circumstances, as he has experienced.

Could I produce no other evidence of the efficacy of the Sudatory, these Testimonials must convince any candid man of the extraordinary powers of the apparatus in cases of emergency.

Sir Henry Halford, the late Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Charles Scudamore, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Darling, Mr. Pennington, and many other professional gentlemen, approving the invention, were supplied with them, and the late Dr. Armstrong

exhibited it in one of his lectures in the Borough, and had one sent to the Fever Hospital.

A physician who had often attended the application of the Sudatory, remarked, "that he had never in his practice seen effects so *invariably* beneficial, procured by any other means, as by the Perspirator."

I shall now give a simple narrative of facts, which will prove that it is an invaluable remedy in a great variety of diseases. I have employed its powers in gout, rheumatism, palsy, dropsy, cutaneous eruptions, spasms, and many other disorders, with decided benefit. I have found it *invariably* succeeded in restoring circulation, perspiration, and removing obstructions of the kidneys, bowels, &c.

CASE I.

I was sent for in great haste, by the late Dr. Armstrong, to apply the Perspirator in a very urgent and desperate case. When I arrived, I found the patient, about thirty years of age, lying in the greatest prostration. His countenance was extremely pale; he was unable to move his head, or open his eyes, without a great degree of sickness and giddiness; he could not speak, but in a whisper; he felt extremely cold, though under a profusion of blankets, with a bottle of hot water at his stomach, and a still larger one at his feet. Dr. A. observed, that this was a case of great danger; that the circu-

lation had nearly ceased on the surface, and in the extremities ; that the heart was gorged with blood ; the pulse extremely feeble ; and that the man was rapidly sinking. I ordered the bottles to be taken away, and applied the Sudatory. In about five minutes the patient observed that he felt a comfortable glow in his feet. In a quarter of an hour he expressed himself in a louder tone of voice, as sensible of a general warmth, and said that his head and chest were greatly relieved. The physician, who watched the state of the pulse, remarked, that the vigour of the circulation was restored ; and the diffusive stimulus of the Sudatory had also produced a copious perspiration. I continued the application ten minutes longer, when the patient experienced *entire* relief. He was enabled to sit up immediately after, and take some breakfast.

This *single* application was the means of saving the patient's life ; for I was assured by Dr. A. of his full conviction, that no other means could have produced such an extraordinary recovery.

CASE II.

I was requested by the same gentleman, who had witnessed the medical power of the Sudatory, to apply it to another of his patients, who was labouring under *erysipelas*, and in great danger. The subject was far advanced in life, and had been ill for a considerable time. I did not enter into the particu-

lars of his ailment, but was informed in general terms of his illness, and that unless the *constriction of the skin* could be removed, and *perspiration produced*, which the ordinary means had failed to do, there was no hope of his recovery. The patient was in bed, suffering great oppression and uneasiness ; I commenced the operation in the presence of two gentlemen, the late Dr. Armstrong, and the late Mr. Hayden, of Sloane Street.

In a few minutes, a genial glow pervaded his whole frame ; he said he felt very comfortable, and relieved from the oppression he had laboured under ; and in the space of three quarters of an hour, a general perspiration was produced, which was kept up for some time, and attended with the happiest effects.

This *single* application of the Sudatory was all that was required for his relief. The *secretions* of the skin having been restored, he *rapidly recovered*, and soon regained his usual health.

CASE III.

A middle-aged lady, had for some days suffered from a violent *inflammation* of the lungs. Her breathing was so much affected that she could not take a deep inspiration without considerable pain. She complained of great soreness of the chest, frequent shiverings, and extreme coldness. Her head was giddy and confused ; her tongue and pulse indicated

strong febrile action, and leeches were ordered to be immediately applied to the chest, together with purgative and other medicines. Having the highest confidence in the powers of the Sudatory, she was desirous to try its effects before she had recourse to those means, and I applied it to her with the usual good effects. In a quarter of an hour circulation was equalized ; her chest was *immediately* relieved from *pain* and *soreness* ; her breathing became *free* and *easy* ; and a copious perspiration followed, which was kept up during the night : and a subsequent mild treatment very soon restored her to health.

CASE IV.

Mr. C., upwards of seventy-five years of age, who had for years suffered from a constricted state of the skin, and various ailments resulting from a want of perspiration, was induced to make trial of my Sudatory. This gentlemen had for many years used various remedies to procure perspiration, without success. He had employed salt, medicated, and other baths, and annually visited the different watering places ; but every means failed of restoring perspiration. *One* application of the Sudatory fully effected the purpose. Perspiration was kept up during the night, and followed by an immediate improvement of his general health.

CASE V.

Lady M. G., about twenty years of age, was recommended to me as a patient by a physician of extensive practice, who was acquainted with the extraordinary powers of the Sudatory. Her case was one which afforded very little prospect of relief, as she had for many years laboured under very peculiar indisposition. She never recollected to have perspired freely but once; when she experienced considerable improvement in her general feelings. The digestive organs were in a state of great derangement; the action of the liver sluggish, its secretions vitiated, and occasionally obstructed; while the bowels were constipated to a great degree, requiring the constant aid of aperient medicines. What she chiefly complained of, was a high degree of *feverish heat*, with *headache*, which she had experienced every night, for more than *four* years, and an *extreme coldness* every morning after she arose. The paroxysms returned regularly at certain hours, and continued the usual time without any intermission. She had had the best medical advice, taken every prescribed remedy to promote the secretion of the skin, and used *hot, tepid, cold, shower*, and other baths; but nothing afforded her relief. I first employed Galvanism with advantage, and afterwards made an application of the Sudatory at her bedtime. In twelve minutes after I had commenced the operation, she said she was sensible of moisture

upon her legs and feet. A few minutes after, I found her hands quite damp; and in less than half an hour, a free and general perspiration was produced. The pulse, which was before full and frequent, became soft, and the relief was complete: this *single* operation of the Sudatory prevented any recurrence of the hot fits at night. The subsequent application of Galvanism removed the biliary obstruction, and excited the bowels to regular evacuations. But as the cold fits continued in the mornings, I again administered the Sudatory, prior to the return of the paroxysm, and the remedy in this case also fully succeeded, and there was no necessity for its repetition.

CASE VI.

A lady, who had been for some time in a state of bad health, caught a violent cold, by riding in an open carriage on a summer's evening, which terminated in an *intermittent* fever. Dr. W., her physician, accompanied me to witness the powers of the Sudatory, which we judged suitable to her case. At the time I commenced the operation, she complained of extreme coldness, pains in the head, and other symptoms attendant on *ague*. The Sudatory fully succeeded in restoring the vigour of circulation, and producing a copious perspiration in the usual prompt manner. On the following day, the patient found herself perfectly recovered from the attack, and she had no return of the complaint afterwards.

CASE VII.

— C., Esq., had for more than *twenty years* suffered much from derangement of the digestive organs, and obstruction of the secretion of the skin. During that period, he had received the best medical advice, but without success. His general health was exceedingly bad; he laboured under a disagreeable eruption; his face was frequently covered with blotches, which had the appearance of scurvy. In addition to these ailments, he complained of a *numbness* and *coldness* of the lower extremities, particularly the feet, accompanied with great debility, rendering him incapable of taking proper exercise. He stated, that during the twenty years, he had employed every known remedy, not only for the benefit of his general health, but also to restore the secretions of the skin, the obstruction of which, he conceived to be the cause of his cutaneous disease; and that he had used the *dry sulphureous fumigation*, and every other kind of bath, without any advantage.

A blister to the face relieved him of the eruption in the part, but nothing seemed to procure perspiration. The hot-bath excited the system, and caused a determination of blood to the head, which obliged him to desist from the use of that remedy. In this case, I first employed Galvanism to restore the tone of the digestive organs, with good effect. The liver performed its functions, the bowels became

regular, and the general health was improved. I next applied the Sudatory, when its effect was remarkable ; a *perspiration* was produced in twenty minutes, which was kept up during the night, and continued moderately for several days. Immediately after the use of the Sudatory, the skin exhibited evident marks of improvement. *Two operations* more had the effect of curing the eruption ; and the application of my Air-pump Fumigator fully succeeded in removing the numbness and coldness of the lower extremities.

CASE VIII.

I was particularly requested by a physician to apply the Sudatory in a very peculiar and dangerous case. He observed, that unless the patient should obtain immediate relief, he could not survive two hours. When I arrived, I found the surgeon in attendance, who stated to me that the patient, about eighteen years of age, had, for some time, suffered from an obstruction of the bowels—that this was followed by *Saint Vitus's Dance*—and from eleven o'clock in the morning of the preceding day, he had been attacked with epileptic fits, which had frequently recurred—that his disorder was attended with hydrophobiae symptoms, and that apoplexy would most likely terminate the life of the sufferer.

I found the patient in bed in violent convulsions, —his countenance pale, ghastly, with spasmodic

action of the jaws,—all indicating fatal results. During its application, one of the servants was employed to steady the Sudatory, as his legs were violently convulsed, while I administered it in the presence of his surgeon, Mr. Islingworth, of Haekney, and several of the family.

In this, as in the first case which I have related, circulation had nearly ceased on the surface, and in the extremities. The pulse could scarcely be perceived. The surgeon, who particularly watched the pulse, remarked that he observed an improvement in the circulation a few minutes after I had commenced the application. In a *quarter of an hour* the *vigour* of the circulation was restored, and a gentle *perspiration* was produced about the stomach and bowels; and the patient was so far recovered as himself to observe, that he felt warm and comfortable about the body and limbs, that his head was greatly relieved, and that he was much better. The convulsions ceased, and he appeared calm. I ordered him thin gruel, of which he drank freely. He afterwards perspired profusely and became quite composed, in which state I took leave of him.

I was afterwards informed by Dr. A., who had requested my attendance, that the patient soon after my departure, fell asleep, had an excellent night, awoke refreshed, and had *no* return of the epileptic or convulsion fits; and that, the obstruction of the bowels being removed, he was restored to perfect health.

This immediate successful application of the Sudatory was a matter of surprise to all parties : for neither the physician nor the surgeon entertained any hopes of the patient's recovery ; but advised the Sudatory as the only chance of saving his life.

Of Croup and Inflammation of the Lungs.—

The following cases occurred in the practice of Mr. Stewart, surgeon of Great Marylebone Street, and were published by him.

CASE IX.

“I was sent for in great haste to see a child reported to be in a state of great danger. When I arrived at the lady's house, I found the little sufferer, who was about five years of age, in the greatest agony from a disease termed croup. I was informed that the patient had caught a *violent cold*, of which this was the result. I immediately desired eight leeches to be applied to the throat, after which a blistering plaster from ear to ear. I also prescribed large doses of calomel, with ipccaeuanha, as a solution of the tartarised antimony, which was administered in small doses till nausea was freely excited. This plan of treatment I had flattered myself would have proved effectual ; and, indeed, for three days the child certainly appeared getting better. On the

fourth day, however, the symptoms *suddenly* became much aggravated ; great difficulty of breathing, excessive thirst, with the peculiarly characteristic sound in coughing and speaking, an uneasy sense of heat over the whole body, a continual inclination to change from place to place, great restlessness, and frequency of pulse, with a continual inclination of throwing the head back in the agony of attempting to escape suffocation. In this most distressing state I felt exceedingly anxious to try the effects of Mr. La Beaume's *Sudatory* ; and dispatched a messenger to him, requesting his immediate attendance, I accompanied that gentleman to see its effects ; and to his kind and prompt exertions I cannot sufficiently do justice, conscious how much the public is indebted to him for the very many benefits, and even lives, which have been saved by his efficacious remedies. As soon as we arrived, the child being placed in bed, I observed with much satisfaction, in about twelve minutes after Mr. La Beaume had commenced the operation, a sensible moisture upon her legs and feet. Within a few minutes succeeding, on feeling the pulse, I found the upper extremities quite damp ; and in less than twenty minutes, a copious perspiration was produced. The pulse, which had hitherto been exceedingly irregular, became less frequent and soft, and the little sufferer, who but a short interval before was nearly *gasping her last*, sunk into quiet slumber, and continued through the night to breathe easily.

This *single* operation of the Sudatory prevented any recurrence of those frightful symptoms ; and the patient, in a very few days, perfectly recovered."

CASE X.

' In consequence of the result of this trial of the Sudatory, I again requested the attendance of Mr. La Beaume in another case, in which I judged its application necessary. This occurred soon after the foregoing case, when attending a lady's child with *inflammation of the lungs*, for several days, without obtaining much advantage ; and finding that respiration became more laborious, the extremities cold, and the child apparently sinking fast, I determined upon giving the Sudatory another trial. In this case, the circulation had *nearly ceased*, and it was upwards of half an hour from the commencement of the operation, before warmth or animation was excited. A further continuance of this remedy however *succeeded*, when *no* relief was expected. In about an hour the circulation was restored, a gentle perspiration was produced about the stomach and bowels ; and the little sufferer soon after Mr. La B.'s departure, fell fast asleep : a copious perspiration followed, which was kept up during the night and the greater part of the following day ; and very shortly after, the child was restored to perfect health.'

CASE XI.

I was requested by a poor woman to apply the Sudatory to her child, who was extremely ill of scarlet fever. As the child had been kindly attended by Dr. Gregory, I sent her to consult him on the subject, and he requested me to employ it. The case was considered hopeless, unless perspiration could be produced. In one hour this object was effected; the child was thus relieved, and soon got well.

CASE XII.

A few years ago, Dr. Armstrong and Mr. Hill called me in to see a very sick lady in Bloomsbury Place. In a severe day, having got chilled, she ate greedily of indigestible food, and soon after fell down in a fit. Strong emetics and purgatives were given, without effect. She soon became delirious. The Sudatory was applied for *half* an hour, when circulation was equalized, delirium ceased, a copious perspiration was produced; and thus, to the surprise of her medical attendants, the patient immediately got well.

CASE XIII.

I was called on to attend the infant son of G. W., Esq., of Conduit Street, who was apparently dying of inflammation of the lungs, and given over

by Dr. Merriman. I found the child was in a state of insensibility, having suffered great pain and was rapidly sinking. About half an hour after I commenced the Sudatorial process, the pulse fell from one hundred and twenty to ninety, perspiration was produced and relief obtained. In one hour circulation was equalized, and a solid foundation laid for his recovery. In a few days after he was restored to perfect health which he now enjoys.

CASE XIV.

Not long since a medical man applied to me for the loan of my Perspirator to be used in the case of a young gentleman who was dying of scarlet fever, and had been given over by his physician. I granted the request, with directions for its application, without any hope of success. A few days after the apparatus was returned to me, after having been fumigated, washed, and exposed to the air, with many thanks and with the pleasing communication that it had saved the patient's life, and that he had quite recovered. I shall be happy to refer any enquirer to the parties, for the details of this case

CASE XV

Miss Hyslop, daughter of Mr. Hyslop, surgeon, residing in Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square, had been suffering extremely from obstruction of

the bowels for three weeks. From the statement of Mr. Hyslop, I considered the case was hopeless, and declined my attendance. As the malady continued, consultations were daily held by ten or twelve physicians and surgeons, who prescribed large doses of croton oil and other powerful remedies without any advantage. A week after Mr. Hyslop again applied to me by the recommendation of Sir A. Cooper and Mr. Pennington. I tried electricity daily for ten days without relief: inflammation of the bowels then commenced; I immediately administered the Sudatory with the usual good effects, and a subsequent application of electricity afforded perfect relief from constipation after *forty-two* days, and thus the life of the patient was saved, though her case was pronounced hopeless by the medical gentlemen who had from time to time met in consultation. This cure has been published in several medical works, and is well known to many of the faculty.

CASE XVI.

I employed the Perspirator for half an hour to a lady, who was under my treatment, who had been many years in India, and suffered much from change of climate and a constricted skin, inducing various ailments; this removed the obstruction, equalized the circulation, and induced a free perspiration; and a subsequent Galvanic treatment perfectly cured her liver complaint.

XVII.

A lady sent for me to obtain relief from a malady occasioned by want of perspiration. This she had suffered for more than thirty years. Neither the patient nor myself was sanguine as to a beneficial result from the Sudatorial process. However, the remedy was tried,—and perfect relief was obtained in *one hour*. Since which she gradually recovered from the disease, *which had distressed her* for a long time.

I could give a great number of cases in which the Perspirator has succeeded far beyond my expectations, but these must suffice to prove its *singular powers*.

CASE XVIII.

Dr. Richardson of Bedford Square, who, from reading my pamphlet, was acquainted with the powers of the Sudatory, sent me a note requesting me “to leave the sick to save the dying.” I did so immediately, and attended the companion and assistant of the celebrated Belzoni, who was suffering from a most dreadful and disgusting disease, called “the iliac passion.” Several medical consultations were held; the patient was given over, and *immediate* dissolution was apprehended. The Sudatory, however, relieved his suffering, and prolonged his life three days, for I applied it daily; after which he died. After a *post mortem* examination, Dr. R.

wrote to me to say, "that an intorsusception of the bowels occasioned the fatal termination of the case."

CASE XIX.

At the time that Miss Abernethy was under my treatment for an anomalous rheumatic affection, occasioned by torpid liver, Mr. Abernethy was suffering from an *acute inflammation* of the hip-joint. He attributed his malady to the "deranged functions of the chylopoetick organs." I strongly advised topical bleeding by cupping. His sufferings daily increased; and urged by his lady, he requested me to administer to him the Sudatorial apparatus. I did so, and every benefit that the remedy could afford was obtained. A copious perspiration was soon produced, which was kept up during the night. He was much relieved; but he afterwards relapsed, and was confined to his bed. His extreme suffering compelled him to send to a medical friend, who resided at Enfield, and in whom he had implicit confidence; who by the application of twenty leeches, soon effected a cure.

I have mentioned this case because Mr. Abernethy with all his *mental* acuteness, mistook the cause of his disorder; and because it was erroneously reported in a popular medical journal, that Mr. A. was cured by my application of the apparatus, which was not *the fact*. It was his daughter that was restored to health by my Galvanic treatment, after two years' illness.

CASE XX.

I must state another case in which my highly-valued remedy failed:—

Some years ago, visiting a patient who was ill of fever, I was infected by his disease—became ill—grew worse, and neglected to have recourse to my *anchor-hold* of hope till *it was too late*, the *inflammatory* disease *had* rapidly increased before I employed it. During the night, *twenty-four grains* of James's powder and *ten* of calomel were administered to me without effect—the disease ran its course, and nothing but the judicious treatment of Dr. Darling of Russell Square, under providence, saved my life.

I have, in fairness, stated my own *solitary case*, in which the Perspirator did not succeed in restoring perspiration, which I can only account for that it was not applied to me for a *longer time*, for I was *then* delirious from fever and could not direct its administration; but in every case that I have attended, the usual good effects were immediately produced; though in a *few, very few* instances, it did not eventually effect the recovery of the patients.

I am now perfectly satisfied that I have done my duty in once more making the Perspirator known to the intelligent and medical public, and in laying

these facts before them for their consideration. I hope ere long I shall have the gratification of hearing that I have been made instrumental in saving life by arresting the progress of those inflammatory diseases which terminate fatally, and preventing the too common consequences of colds and coughs—bronchial and pulmonary complaints, which hurry thousands to their graves in this variable climate.

They who can appreciate so valuable a family remedy as the PERSPIRATOR, and wish to procure it, may apply to me personally, or by letter,* and they shall have the apparatus sent to them to any part of the United Kingdom or to the Continent; many of them have been already sent to different parts of Europe, even to Turkey by the express request of the Sultan's physician. I will also forward with them printed and plain instructions for its proper administration. As I do not keep this apparatus for sale, as an *affair of traffic*, any orders that may be given shall be promptly executed under my own *direction* and *superintendence* and forwarded in a very few days. To save trouble and useless enquiries, I beg to say that the price of the apparatus made with the best materials and workmanship, to last for many years, in a substantial box, packing, &c. to the coach office will be about forty shillings. I should have before observed that the expense of each administration of the Perspirator will cost about sixpence, and very little

* At my residence, No. 11, Argyle Street, Regent Street.

more trouble will be required than warming the bed with a common warming pan.

In conclusion, I feel it imperative on me to give my readers a few suggestions to prevent them from *checking insensible perspiration*. It is a trite observation that "prevention is better than cure:" though this wise saying is admitted by *all*, it is attended to by *few*. The inattention of many to the most common and frequent causes of cold, &c. amounts almost to a criminal neglect, a *suicidal* act, contrary to the law of *self-preservation*. Alas! how many from thoughtless inadvertence—bold daring, and an unwarrantable presumption on their strength of constitution, invite diseases by checking perspiration. Let me therefore *entreat* my readers to attend to the following hints, so as to *impress* them on their memories, that they may avoid the attacks of acute diseases, protracted sufferings, and premature dissolution.

I therefore beg to make a few remarks, founded on my experience that they may reap advantage from them, which if they do, and gain even a *negative good*, and avoid a *positive evil*, I shall consider myself amply repaid.

In the first place GUARD AGAINST DAMP AND WET, in reference to your *habitations*—your body *linen* and *clothing*—your *bed linen* or *bed*—because moisture abstracts the vital heat of the body, and checks insensible perspiration. Never sit in *damp* clothes, boots or shoes, but change

them as soon as possible, *after they get wet*. The best means to judge of the dryness of your rooms, your linen or bed, is to try them by a small apparatus called the Hygrometer or Damp Detector—this very portable invention is contained in a small bone or ivory box, about an inch wide, and half an inch deep. The inside contains a twist of catgut and a small hand, which points to *dry* or *wet*, thus denoting the state of the air, the linen, or woollens, subjected to the test. This little machine may be procured either at Mr. Jones's, Optician, Holborn, or at any of the principal philosophical instrument makers, for a few shillings. The Detector is particularly useful to bachelors who have not the *benefit* of *female vigilance* over the linen returned from their laundress, which is *frequently* sent home *so* damp, that they not only require to be *well-aired*, but also *well-dried* before they can be safely worn. I also recommend all persons who intend to travel abroad, to provide themselves with a Damp Detector, as a protection against the *common practice* on the Continent (*especially in France*), of putting damp sheets into beds, and sending home linen *damp* and almost *wet* from the wash.

Precaution is also necessary in airing your *under* and *upper clothing*, after they have been laid by some time in a drawer or wardrobe, in any room having an eastern or northern aspect, especially in the winter or rainy season of the year. When these garments are put before the fire you will be surprised to see the evaporation which will arise from them.

To walk, ride, and work in the wet, seldom proves injurious while the body is *kept in motion*, but standing still in a humid atmosphere is almost sure to check perspiration. Amateur gardeners, star gazers or astronomers, and land surveyors frequently suffer from their occupations in the open air, as I myself have experienced.

It has been the fashion for many years past, to protect the body from wet by wearing a cloak or coat manufactured with a solution of india rubber called Mackintoshes : I did so like other people, and though it was made with woollen not cotton materials yet I suffered *most severely* from its use, without being *then* aware of the mischief it produced. It was by *dint* of accident that I discovered the injurious effects of the Mackintosh even as an *upper* garment. Having some wire coated for a *galvanic conductor* which was applied to a patient, I found the *galvanic influence* was *not* at all conveyed to the parts affected but was *immediately diffused*. On substituting a glass tube the influence was *instantaneously conveyed* by the wire passing through it to the diseased part ; this led me at once to *conclude* that the india rubber stuff was a *perfect* conductor of the galvanic influence, atmospheric and animal electricity or vital heat. This I also subsequently proved by *other* experiments to be the fact. I then inferred that to envelope the body with a Mackintosh, even over a woollen great coat, was similar to enveloping the body with

a *thin sheet of brass or copper* which are *powerful conductors of animal heat from the system* ; particularly so when the humidity of the circumambient air itself is an aqueous conductor of animal heat, and thus by two powerful *non-electrics* combined, the caloric is most rapidly abstracted and conveyed from the body and insensible perspiration is checked, chillness, colds, coughs, and other evils follow. For three years I *suffered greatly* from this *undiscovered* foe, and having endured much from the use of the Mackintosh, I have felt it *my duty* to caution all my patients and friends against its injurious effects. Many persons to whom I communicated this have said *they were convinced* of the correctness of my remarks by *painful* experience.

As to india rubber or water beds—the same objections apply against their use. Some years since I visited Margate, and went to see the Sea Bathing Infirmary. I was there introduced by that able physician, Dr. Denison, who presided over the establishment, to Mr. Chalk, the resident surgeon, a sensible and talented man. On going through the different wards, he informed me of the mischievous results of the water beds on the patients, who were received there for diseases of the joints and scrofulous complaints. Though ninety of these beds had been purchased, at a great expense, by the Institution, they were after a short time thrown aside, and straw and chaff beds were again resorted to—the former chilled the body, and retained pers-

pirable matter—produced great dampness under the patients, and impeded their recovery ; while the latter was found more agreeable and comfortable to invalids, and free from such inconvenience. I give this statement as corroborative of my remarks. For the same reasons, I caution my readers against the wear of even india rubber calashes, and strongly recommend cork soles between the inner and outer soles of boots and shoes, being lighter, warmer, and impervious to damp or wet, and because it is an electric or non-conductor of animal heat.

To those who have the luxury of a close carriage, I beg to suggest the security of placing a *Chaud-Pied foot stool** in their carriage an hour or two hours before they enter it ; for these vehicles after being used, are put under an open shed or damp coach house, and the linings absorb the humid damp and night air, though the windows be closed. I have known fatal effects from this want of precaution, and I therefore think it right to name it. I have myself felt the effects of sitting in a damp carriage, and have known several who have complained of taking cold in their close carriage, which they attributed to the windows being opened, or to a current of air, instead of the *real cause ; damp*

* Some years ago I invented an invisible Chaud-Pied for rooms and carriages, which afforded many advantages, and was found of service by many of my patients. I then gave the model to Mr. Martin, Upholsterer and Cabinet-maker, Southampton Row, Russell Square, who manufactures them of the best materials, at a very reasonable price ; from whom they may be now procured.

linings, damp cushions, and damp foot rug or carpet.

Secondly.—GUARD AGAINST COLD AIR AND DIMINISHED TEMPERATURE when you are not in motion, or when you are heated and in a state of perspiration. It is well known and generally allowed, that crowded rooms and assemblies are injurious to health, where the air is exhausted of its oxygen or vital qualities, rendering it *unfit for respiration*. By the experiment of placing a living cat and a lighted candle in a cold oven, made air tight, with a glass door for observation, it was found that when the air was exhausted of its vital property ; the cat *died*, and the *flame was extinguished*. Hence we infer the wisdom, to avoid breathing exhausted air, rendered still more unfit for respiration by the admixture of *perspirable and acrid matter* from so many bodies, often producing a very disagreeable smell. This leads me to remark ; that to obviate this unpleasant result,—the windows of a room are frequently thrown open, and persons who are heated, and their pores open—most injudiciously place *themselves* or *are imprudently placed* in a current of cold air, at the peril of their lives ; the effects are often fatal, merely from the want of a little consideration. As impure air always ascends, the upper sash of the window should be put down and made the ventilating aperture for its escape, while the internal air of the house, generally tempered by fires in the kitchen, hall, &c., rush into the

upper rooms, in proportion to the impure air which escapes. A current of air to the back, sides, head, or chest, have to my knowledge been the cause of rheumatism, stiff neck, cough, and other pulmonary and inflammatory diseases. This unintended unkindness of friends at their dinner parties, drawing room assemblies, balls and routs, are much akin to a spare bed room, for particular friends and visitors, which are not slept in for weeks together, nor kept properly aired.

Sitting in a room, the temperature of which is only two or three degrees less than the room in which you have previously sat for some time, is also a general cause of checking perspiration. This is evident from the fact that a *gradual* abstraction of animal heat from the body, by a lower temperature, *diminishes* the force of circulation and constricts the skin; while a sudden exposure to cold air while the body is *additionally clothed* and in motion, maintains its natural temperature and defies the effects of going from a warm to cold temperature.

The former part of this observation more particularly applies to going, even in the summer season, from a room, having a S.S.W. aspect warmed by the solar rays, into one with a N.N.E. aspect, and sitting there.

I must also briefly notice the imprudence of standing about at shop windows or loitering in the street on cold and wet stones when the body is heated by exercise; or sitting in a room which has been

just scoured, before the evaporation from the boards have rendered them and the air quite dry. Indeed *innumerable* are the apparently trivial causes which may lay the foundation of the most formidable diseases, and hurry mortals to their final doom. Notwithstanding all our care in guarding against the insidious and unsuspected causes which endanger health and destroy life; yet as creatures of circumstances we may be placed in such positions that we cannot avoid the effects of external causes on our system.

Thirdly.—*Secure yourself* also against the effects of *damp, wet, and cold* by the *protection* of warm and adequate *clothing* according to the seasons of the revolving year. Cotton is better for wear than linen at all times, because the linen is a better conductor of animal heat than cotton. Flannel being a semi-electric retains the animal heat in the body, but allows the escape of insensible perspiration, therefore it is better than linen or cotton worn next the skin. Woollen drawers and woollen or yarn stockings are, for the same reason, preferable to any made of other materials. For external clothing woollens are the best for men and silk or cotton for women, the over-covering of cloth for the former, and wadded silk for the latter.*

* I have found a water-proof cloth cloak the best protection against wet and cold, free from *all* the objections to the Mackintosh. I know not what firm best renders cloth impervious to rain, but a cloak I obtained from Mr. Edgehill, Tailor, Oxford Street, which I have worn some years in wet weather, and is now as warm and water-proof as ever.

I have now to communicate to my readers a discovery which may appear of *no* importance to some, but which I *know*, from my *own experience*, and that of many others, has been of the *greatest advantage* in preventing the effects of atmospheric *changes* and *exposure* to cold. I will simply narrate what led me to it.

Some years ago while making various electrical experiments; was one of charging a small phial coated with tin foil, with electricity excited by the friction of a black silk ribbon between two electrics or semi-electrics. This ounce phial contained, for some time, in dry weather a charge sufficient to give a slight shock. Judging from the quantity of electricity developed by the friction of so small a surface of silk, it occurred to me that if a *silk* vest could be placed and worn between two semi-electrics, it would, from the constant motion of the muscles of the body producing adequate friction by the silk on the flannels, that an electrical atmosphere would be formed round the body, which would not only increase its *vital* heat and prevent its escape, but would also prevent the action of external cold or moisture affecting the skin and suppressing insensible perspiration *. To prove that the conclusion was

* Those who wear black silk stockings over woollen ones, have no doubt observed, especially in frosty weather, in taking off the silk stocking, electrical sparks will be both seen and heard on separating the silk from the woollen stockings. This is much the case when the silk vest is removed from the flannel, and proves the correctness of my previous remarks.

correct, I wore my vest in the autumn and winter for many successive years, and I thus escaped all colds, chills, coughs, and other ailments, and by my ordinary exercise maintained a vigorous circulation and good health. After many years, presuming I had become proof against all weather, I discontinued the use of this protecting vest; but I was justly punished for my temerity by a succession of sufferings from cold, cough, and other ailments, which convinced me that the simple means I had devised was more efficient in the prevention of disease, than the remedies I had employed in its cure.

I therefore communicated this discovery, and my experience of its salutary effects to numbers of my friends and patients, who have tried it with the greatest advantage. I also subsequently named it to some medical men who highly approved of it, and recommended its use to their patients, particularly to those who wore chamois leather waistcoats.

The silk vest is vastly preferable to the leather waistcoat for several reasons: First,—Because it is not so cumbrous. Secondly,—Not dearer. Thirdly,—It *better* retains the heat of the body. Fourthly,—It allows the escape of perspirable matter which leather does not, but retains it, and may be again absorbed into the system; and Fifthly,—Because when the leather is saturated with perspirable matter, it becomes offensive to the smell.

Those who may dislike to wear more than one flannel waistcoat, may obtain nearly as great protec-

tion by wearing only the silk vest lined with white Persian under their linen.

If my recommendation is acceptable to my readers, they can have a vest "home made," of strong sarsenet, quite loose to fold over the *trunk* of the body, or they can get them made at the cost of a few shillings.*

As bodily exercise is necessary to invigorate circulation and keep up perspiration, inactivity and sedentary habits diminish both. Hence it must be inferred, that good health cannot be maintained without foot, carriage, or horse exercise.

Lastly, that these well-meant suggestions should have due effect I crave you to put them into practice, and defend yourselves against chill, cold, &c. the most common evil in this variable climate, which though it may be *trifling* in its commencement is often *terrible* in its consequences. How many acute, inflammatory, painful, and dangerous disorders originate from obstructed perspiration. How many suffer from protracted and lingering diseases—how many are yearly consigned to the tomb by febrile and pulmonary complaints which might have been avoided by a little precaution.

The truth that "man is the maker of his own fate," as it relates to health, is exemplified by the conduct of those who take a proper care of them-

* I gave the pattern of the one I wear to Mr. Edgehill, Tailor, 145, Oxford Street, who has made them for several of my friends and patients.

selves and those who do not. If life be pleasurable and valuable, and health be necessary to personal enjoyment,—usefulness to ourselves and others,—to fulfil our social duties,—to advance in the world by our mental and corporeal energies,—to provide for those who are ourselves “reflected and ourselves multiplied,” what vigilance should we exercise against the attacks of those diseases which annually destroy *thousands* and *tens of thousands* in this country. Look at the bills of mortality and see how many perish even in the lovely month of May from those maladies which are occasioned by checked perspiration.

Observe also how few die a *natural death*, death from *decay of nature*! But how many die from “the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the diseases arising from toil, anxiety, and imprudence which wasteth at noon day.”

That you may not die an *unnatural* death, but prolong life to its legitimate period observe, that to *preserve* health you must *guard against all those causes* which may injure or destroy it. To *prolong your days* you must use all reasonable means for the preservation of health when well, and its recovery when sick. To *retain one* of the *best* of earthly blessings, you *must* exercise *self-vigilance*, *self-government* and *self-denial*; for without health the *longest* life is a *lingering* death!

CRITICAL NOTICES

Of Mr. La Beaume's Works and Practice of GALVANISM, ELECTRICITY, &c. in the cure of STOMACH, LIVER, NERVOUS, and other Complaints. See the advertisement at the end, or on the wrapper.

“Mr. La Beaume is well acquainted with what is known of Electricity and Galvanism, and is well-informed respecting the physiology of the human body; and he evinces much discrimination and judgment in his mode of employing them. We must state that the cases here related show them to be efficacious in many affections to which they have not been generally considered applicable with so much benefit: this is especially the case in regard to *torpor* of the *liver* and dyspepsia from debility, more particularly in persons whose nervous system has been rendered comparatively inert by *long-continued* sufferings, or too great mental exertions. We feel much pleasure in being able to add our testimony to that of many of the most eminent medical practitioners in favour of the excellence of his qualifications for his profession. It should be a cause of much peculiar gratification to medical practitioners to know that they may resort to his aid with confidence, and that they consign their patients to the care of a gentleman of liberal education, whose conduct has done honour to his profession.”—*London Medical and Physical Journal*.

“Mr. La Beaume has dedicated many years to acquiring a knowledge of Electricity and Galvanism. He is well instructed in the science upon which he writes. He strikes disease at its source, by one of the most powerful medical agents that has ever been employed in the curative treatment of human maladies.”—*London Medical Journal*.

“Mr. L. B. has detailed, as concisely as possible, the results of his extensive experience of the galvanic fluid constitutionally applied to various diseases. The numerous cases in which he has found this powerful remedy efficacious, and the zeal and intelligence with which he has assiduously followed up this branch of the profession, prove him to be the most skilful and scientific Galvanist in this country. Few have studied this science so deeply, practised it so extensively, or proved himself so well qualified to administer it, as Mr. La Beaume.”—*Gazette of Health*.

“It is we think, sufficiently made out that maladies are occasionally influenced by measures of an extraordinary nature, and both as it respects the Vapour Bath, and the various degrees and modifications of Electricity, testimony is too forcible in favour of their frequent utility, to admit of rational doubt.”—*London Medical Repository*.

“Mr. L. B. ranks deservedly high; he has made many observations upon the influence of Galvanism and Electricity on the human body, which are exceedingly interesting and important.”—*Medical Intelligencer*.

“Mr. La B. has deeply studied the remedies which he professes to apply, and who is *very competent* to decide in *what cases* they may be used with advantage. We can heartily join the reviewers, in saying ‘that medical practitioners may resort to his aid with confidence, and consign their patients to his care.’”—*Medical Intelligencer*.

“Mr. La B. is, we have reason to believe, an acute and scientific man, who has collected together many very valuable and practical facts on the subjects of his volumes, and we have heard much of the accuracy with which he distinguishes those states of the constitution to which his remedies apply.”—*Medical Intelligencer*.

“The practice adopted by Mr. L. B. is highly respectable, and the thanks of the profession and of the public are equally due to him, for taking up a remedy (Galvanism) which has been much neglected.”—*Monthly Gazette of Health*.

“Mr. L. B. like a skilful physician whose anxious wish is to cure his patients, takes into consideration the state of the general health, and the peculiarities of the constitution of his patients; and it is in such hands only that his powerful remedies can be employed with safety and effect.”—*Monthly Gazette of Health*.

“The author’s work contains so many interesting and singular facts, and practical remarks, which throw much light on the science of medical Electricity and Galvanism, that we recommend its perusal to men of science as well as to invalids.”

“Mr. L. B. has for a considerable time past, employed the Galvanic fluid as a substitute for mercurial remedies, stomach and liver complaints, with great success.”—*Monthly Gazette of Health*.

“Mr. La B. has published a collection of cases of indigestion, torpidity of the liver, habitual costiveness, and gutta serena, in which he applied the galvanic fluid with complete success. In some of our late and early numbers we have published several cases of indigestion, deficient secretion of bile, and obstinate costiveness, which were cured by Galvanism under the care of Mr. La Beaume. The new cases prove that in habitual costiveness or inactivity of the bowels, Galvanism is a most valuable remedy, and that its effects are permanent.”—*Monthly Gazette of Health*.

“We esteem it a most fortunate event that Mr. La B. whose abilities and assiduity eminently qualify him for the undertaking, should have directed his attention to this important branch of the healing art.”—*Gazette of Health*.

“Mr. La Beaume, has lately published a selection of cases of indigestion from disorders of the stomach, as liver, and bowels, and other complaints, asthma, gout, blindness, &c. which were cured by Galvanism, under his superintendence. Many of the patients, whose cases Mr. La B. has noticed, were recommended by physicians and surgeons of the first eminence.

“Galvanism and Electricity are unquestionably not only most valuable auxiliaries to medicine in a great variety of diseases, but in many deep-seated cases through which the fluid may be passed, it is the *principal* or *leading* remedy.”—*Gazette of Health*.

“Dr. Favré Palaprat, an eminent physician at Paris, Member of the Ancient Academy of Physic, Director-General of the Medico-Philanthropic Society, and of the Royal Society of Science, &c. has lately published a *translation* of M. La Beaume’s works on the efficacy of Galvanism and Electricity in cases of indigestion, inactivity of the liver and intestinal canal, and on various chronic affections. To the translation the doctor has added many cases in which Galvanism, &c. proved beneficial under his own superintendence. From the high estimation in which the doctor is held as a physician, and as a man of general scientific attainments, by his brethren, not only in Paris, but throughout the whole continent, M. La Beaume’s works will obtain a very extensive circulation in Europe. We find they have also been *reprinted* in America.”—*Gazette of Health*.

“The character of M. La Beaume, as a practitioner of long experience, and of excellent tact and skill in the application of his remedies to constitutional peculiarities, stands too high in the profession and before the public,

by his previous publications, any longer to leave room for hesitation respecting the efficacy of the Galvanic power in diseases to which it was not previously known to be applicable.

"The deservingly high character which Mr. La B.'s scientific and medical productions, connected with this branch of the profession, have already obtained for him in some of the first journals of the day, will spare us going into farther details."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

"This is a second edition of a work which should be perused by medical practitioners, illustrated with many new and striking cases."—*Philosophical Magazine and Journal*.

"This is a *neat manual* on a very interesting subject. Electricity is the powerful agent employed by the God of nature to effect its greatest wonders. The *elicited vital spark*, judiciously applied, revives and invigorates the declining frame, arresting the progress of disease, and augmenting the mass of human felicity."—*European Magazine*.

"The author's experience of twenty-three years of Electricity and Galvanism are extremely elucidatory of their beneficial effects upon the human frame."—*Literary Chronicle*.

"To the medical practitioner Mr. La Beaume's treatise is highly important, and to our readers we strongly recommend an earnest perusal of it."—*Mirror*.

"Mr. La Beaume is a respectable practitioner of some year's standing, and is sanctioned by some of the leading characters among the faculty in the metropolis."—*Register of Arts and Sciences*.

"As Galvanism partakes of the character of physic as well as of medicine, we think it due both to the public and Mr. La B. to propagate it to the utmost of our power."—*Atlas*.

One or two of the Morning Papers, and the *Globe and Traveller*, have reviewed the book most favourably—these papers are mislaid.

“Mr. La Beaume’s work proves from undisputed facts, that, the Galvanic fluid when constitutionally and skilfully applied, is the most efficacious remedy in those numerous maladies known under the generic term of chronic diseases, and that the application of the Galvanic fluid is far preferable to that of mercury, particularly in disorders of a chronic nature, and in morbid affections of the digestive organs.”—*Courier*.

“Mr. La Beaume has shown practically, that Galvanism has, in numberless cases mentioned in the course of his book, cured the most inveterate disorders.”—*Sun*.

“Mr. La B.’s recent work on Galvanism is the more worthy of general perusal. It will tend to convey a knowledge of that important and interesting agent to many who may obtain relief from its curative properties. It is the production of a scientific and respectable individual, to whom the medical profession, as well as the public, are greatly indebted for his researches, and the results of his experience, on a subject but little known and less understood.”—*Star*.

“The successful labours of Pfaff, Humboldt, Vassali, Aldini, and many others, have induced Mr. La B. to try this powerful agent in disorders to which no one had previously applied it; and his success, as well as his experience, have been very extensive.”—*Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*.